

## WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, October 26, 2004

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	ethyl adj2 arginine	41

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more of a progestational agent (e.g., progesterone and medroxyprogesterone and derivatives of 19-nortestosterone such as norethynodrel, norethindrone, norgestrel, gestodene) an estrogen (e.g., estradiol, estradiol benzoate and ethinyl estradiol), an antigonadotropin (e.g., Danazol), and a GnRH antagonist (e.g., Nal-Glu antagonists) is used to inhibit ovulation.

Other Reference Publication (2):

Mani et al., "Nitric Oxide Mediates Sexual Behavior in Female Rats," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 91:6468-6472, Jul. 1994.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for inducing ovulation comprising administering L-arginine, sodium nitroprusside, nitroglycerin, isosorbide mononitrate or isosorbide dinitrate to a female in an amount stimulating ovulation.

2. A method for stimulating ovulation comprising:

administering 10-100 mg of isosorbide mononitrate or isosorbide dinitrate to a female.

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L3: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Mar 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6207713 B1

TITLE: Topical and oral delivery of arginine to cause beneficial effects

Brief Summary Text (24):

While L-arginine hydrochloride is the preferred active agent because it is the agent in nature itself, it is non-toxic, is highly soluble and it is inexpensive, other agents could be used which are also precursors or donors of nitric oxide. These include the salt, arginine glutamate, the salt, arginine butyrate, and esters of arginine such as arginine ethyl ester or arginine butyl ester as well as other donors of nitric oxide.

Detailed Description Text (2):

In this example a person (female, age 52) with very cold fingers was provided with the above warming cream consisting of a delivery vehicle of penetrating cream, L-arginine hydrochloride (12.5% w/v), magnesium chloride (5% w/v), choline chloride (10% w/v) and sodium chloride (5% w/v). The surface temperature of the subject fingers of the left hand varied from 21 to 24.degree. C. The warming cream was applied through rubbing into the skin. Surface temperatures of each finger were measured each 15 minutes for the initial hour. At 15 minutes following administration of the warming cream the effect had begun to occur with surface temperatures of various fingers rising to 26 to 29.degree. C. The maximal effect was reached by 45 minutes with surface temperatures of various fingers becoming 31 to 34.degree. C. The effect was sustained at least 4 hours.

Detailed Description Text (6):

In a 54 year old man with a history of impotence administration of 1.5 g L-arginine daily in the form of oral capsules combined with twice daily (morning and evening) administration of a penetrating cream containing L-arginine hydrochloride (12.5% w/v), choline chloride (10% w/v), magnesium chloride (5% w/v) and sodium chloride (5% w/v) directly to the penis for 7 days brought initial relief from the symptoms of impotence and allowed the subject to resume normal sexual activity. This relief of symptoms was maintained by continuation of the treatment daily.

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L3: Entry 3 of 6

File: USPT

Jul 1, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5643944 A

TITLE: Ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels

Abstract Text (1):

The stimulation of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering a nitric oxide source, optionally in further combination with one or more of clomiphene, a gonadotropin, and an LH-RH agonist.

Brief Summary Text (10):

Female contraception methods are based upon the above theory of the control of ovulation. Generally, all contraceptive procedures are based upon the principal that high or moderate progesterone or estrogen levels inhibit LHRH and the LH surge and thus prevent ovulation. Thus, estrogen and/or progesterone are typically prescribed to inhibit ovulation. In the USA alone, about 75 million women take birth control pills to control ovulation and prevent pregnancy. The methods of hormonal regulation of fertility can be outlined as follows:

Brief Summary Text (33):

L-NEA: N.sup.G -ethyl-L-arginine

Brief Summary Text (39):

The present invention provides a method for the inhibition of ovulation in a female patient which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor which lowers nitric oxide levels. The inhibitor may be a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor and may be administered in combination with at least one of a progesterone, an estrogen, an antigonadotropin and a GnRH antagonist. A nitric oxide production inhibitor may inhibit the activity of NO synthase resulting in a decreased level of NO production, or may inhibit the induction of the enzyme, thereby decreasing levels of NO synthase and NO production. In an important embodiment, an inhibitor of the enzyme activity is a competitive inhibitor of NO synthase such as, for example, an N.sup.G substituted arginine or arginine ester or an N.sup.G,N.sup.G -disubstituted arginine which is administered to a female desiring contraception. The arginine analogues of the present invention are preferably of the L-configuration and include any pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as commensurate with planned treatments.

Detailed Description Text (3):

The compositions and methods of this invention treat female mammals, in particular, women, who are candidates for either the stimulation of ovulation for the purpose of producing offspring or the inhibition of ovulation for the purpose of preventing conception and pregnancy (contraception).

Detailed Description Text (4):

Since inhibition of nitric oxide production specifically blocks ovulation, nitric oxide synthase inhibitors, [e.g., analogues of L-arginine: N.sup.G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), N.sup.G -ethyl-L-arginine (L-NEA), N-iminoethyl-L-arginine (L-NIO), L-N.sup.G -methylarginine (L-NMA) and N.sup.G -nitro-L-arginine (L-NA)], are useful in preventing ovulation and thus blocking conception and pregnancy. Alternatively, depending upon possible side effects with NO production inhibitors alone, a combination of nitric oxide synthase inhibitors with one or